

Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

319

BRAZIL.

Reports from Bahia—Mortuary statistics—Plague.

Vice-Consul Rowe reports, January 9, 16, and 23, as follows:

During the week ended January 7, 1905, 68 bodies were interred in the Bahia cemeteries.

The causes given for interment were the following: Arterio-sclerosis, 5; Bright's disease, 2; bronchitis, 1; cerebral congestion, 5; cirrhosis of liver, 3; death by violence, 1; diarrhea and dysentery, 5; hepatitis, 3; influenza, 1; intestinal parasites, 1; lymphangitis, 1; malarial fevers, 2; meningitis, 1; nephritis, 1; organic diseases of heart, 2; plague, 2; pneumonia, 2; pulmonary tuberculosis, 8; other tuberculosis, 1; rachitis, 2; rheumatism, 1; senile debility, 1; septicæmia, 1; smallpox, 1; stillborn, 4; enteric fever, 1; uremia, 1; other causes, 9.

Week ended January 14, 1905, 71 bodies.

Causes given for interment: Arterio-sclerosis, 2; beriberi, 1; Bright's disease, 1; bronchitis, 2; cerebral congestion, 3; cirrhosis of liver, 1; death by violence, 1; diarrhea and dysentery, 7; hepatitis, 1; intestinal obstruction, 1; malarial fevers, 2; meningitis, 2; organic diseases of heart, 4; pulmonary tuberculosis, 10; other tuberculosis, 2; senile debility, 2; smallpox, 1; stillborn, 8; syncope, 3; syphilis, 1; tetanus neonatorum, 3; umbilical hemorrhage, 5; other causes, 8.

Week ended January 21, 1905, 76 bodies.

Causes given for interment: Aneurism, 1; arterio-sclerosis, 2; Bright's disease, 2; bronchitis, 1; cancer, 1; cerebral congestion, 1; cirrhosis of liver, 1; death by violence, 1; diabetes, 1; diarrhea and dysentery, 8; hepatitis, 2; intestinal obstructions, 1; intestinal parasites, 1; malarial fever, 6; meningitis, 1; nephritis, 3; pulmonary tuberculosis, 9; other tuberculosis, 2; rachitis, 1; senile debility, 2; stillborn, 6; syncope, 2; tetanus, 1; tetanus neonatorum, 1; umbilical hemorrhage, 1; whooping cough, 1; other causes, 17.

CANAL ZONE.

No deaths among employees of Canal Commission during month of January, 1905.

Washington, D. C., February 13, 1905.

SIR: I have the honor to report that this Commission is to-day in receipt of a cablegram from Maj. Gen. George W. Davis, U. S. Army, governor Canal Zone, Isthmus of Panama, stating that there have been no deaths among the employees of this Commission from the United States during the month of January, 1905.

Yours, respectfully,

J. G. Walker, Chairman of Commission.

SURGEON-GENERAL,

Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service.

CUBA.

Report from Cienfuegos--Inspection of vessels-Diphtheria and varicella.

Acting Assistant Surgeon McMahon reports, February 8, as follows: During the week ended February 4, 1905, bills of health were issued to 6 vessels going to ports in the United States. A total crew of 140, no passengers; all men; all vessels in good sanitary condition.

No quarantinable disease arrived at this port during this week. A

few cases of diphtheria and varicella are reported in the city.

Report from Habana—Inspection of vessels—Cases of sickness on vessels—Vessels from which passengers were landed at Triscornia quarantine station and sent to hospital—Mortuary statistics.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Delgado reports, February 16, as follows:

Week ended February 11, 1905.

Vessels inspected and bills of health issued	23
Crew of outgoing vessels inspected.	1,023
Passengers of outgoing vessels inspected	1.082
Pieces of freight passed (salted hides)	500

The American steamship *Morro Castle* had 1 of the crew ill, suffering from disease of the heart, who was landed and sent to hospital.

From the Italian steamship Margaretha was landed 1 seaman with

bronchitis; sent to hospital for treatment.

The American steamship *Olivette* had 1 steerage passenger suffering from catarrhal jaundice.

The following vessels landed sick passengers at the quarantine station of Triscornia, who were sent to hospital for treatment:

February 1, steamship Antonio Lopez, 1 passenger with enteric fever.

February 5, steamship Navarre, 1 passenger with grippe.

February 5, steamship Reina Maria Cristina, 1 passenger with grippe.

Mortuary report of Habana for the week ended February 11, 1905.

Disease.	Number of deaths.
Tuberculosis Meningitis Bronchitis Enteritis Diphtheria Cancer Pueumonia	1 8 3

Total number of deaths from all causes, 99.

Report from Matanzas—Spread of epidemic measles—Dipththeria and scarlet fever—Mortuary statistics.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Nuñez reports, February 14, as follows: During the week ended February 11, 1905, bills of health were granted to 8 vessels leaving for United States ports, all in good sanitary condition.

The epidemic of measles in children, of which mention was made in my previous reports, is rapidly disseminating throughout the city. There have been 51 new cases reported during last week, but without deaths, showing that the epidemic has so far assumed a mild form. There have also been reported 3 cases of scarlet fever and 1 of diphtheria within the city limits.